

THE WHITE HOUSE





When I am asked what encourages me most about this nation today, my answer is the spirit of our young people and their faith in America's future. In my travels, I have met you by the thousands and I've seen your enthusiasm and patriotism. Someday, historians will look back and pinpoint the young people of today as the key to the great American renewal of the 1980's.

Despite the years which separate us, I believe we are bound together by the common thread of our great love for America. We know that only in America can one find an abundance of what makes success possible for everyone—opportunity. Every man, woman and child in this country can reach for the stars and challenge the limits of human potential. As long as we have faith in each other, the courage to dream great dreams, and the opportunity to do our best, nothing will halt the progress of our nation and its people.

Each generation adds to the legacy our forefathers established. I pray that my generation will pass on a legacy which includes a just and lasting peace, a healthy economy, and the chance for every American to realize the promise of the American dream. We are a people who know no other way of life than freedom. My heartfelt prayer is that we shall never know any other way of life. Our liberty is the original legacy of our forefathers, and we must cherish and protect it. When it is yours to keep and nurture for future generations, remember that this beloved inheritance can be increased only with strength and vision.

Today you stand on the threshold of the future and the many challenges it will pose. You can start preparing now. Approach your studies with enthusiasm and dedication. I have never heard anyone regret working hard to obtain an education, but I've heard many regret not doing so. You can decide your future and you can make that decision now. I have great faith in all young Americans, and I believe that each and every one of you will meet the challenge of the future with great success.

God bless you.

Ronald Reagan

The White House

The White House is as rich in tradition as it is in history. Not only is it the home of America's Presidents, but it is the office where the President performs his constitutional duties as the Chief Executive of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the armed services.

In 1792, Commissioners of the newly established Federal City held a competition to design an official home for the President. Irish-born architect James Hoban submitted the winning entry, competing against such entrants as Thomas Jefferson, who entered a design under the pseudonym "AZ." As a prize, Hoban received a \$500 gold medal and a plot of land for his own use.

President George Washington, together with planner Pierre L'Enfant, selected the site for the White House. Three hundred years and one day after Columbus set foot in the New World, the cornerstone was laid and the following inscription was placed on it:

This first stone of the President's house was laid the 13th day October 1792, and in the 17th year of the independence of the United States of America.

President Washington supervised the construction of the House, yet he never lived in it.

Stonecutters and masons labored eight years to complete the President's House. In November 1800, when John and Abigail Adams moved in, they found only six rooms somewhat habitable. "Not a chamber is finished of the whole," wrote Mrs. Adams. Indeed, they had to endure a multitude of hardships during their four short months in the White House. The structure lacked indoor bathrooms, fires were difficult to keep going over the open grates, and water had to be carried five city blocks from Franklin Park.

During his term of office, Thomas

Jefferson worked with architect Benjamin H. Latrobe to design the East and West Terraces.

When British troops set fire to the White House in 1814, the building was spared complete destruction by a two-hour summer rainstorm. Both the interior and exterior suffered extensive damage, and, once again, James Hoban was called upon to assist in the reconstruction which took three years to complete.

Once dubbed his "temple of inconveniences" by Millard Fillmore, the White House had nevertheless progressed considerably in comfort and conveniences over the years. Special iron pipes bringing hot water were installed during Andrew Jackson's second term in 1833. Gas was piped in during James Polk's tenure and central heating was introduced by Franklin Pierce. During Benjamin Harrison's term, electric lighting was installed.

The White House has been through two major structural renovations — in 1902 and again in 1948. The second renovation took four years because the engineers discovered serious structural deficiencies which required replacing the entire interior structure with a steel frame.

In 1964, by Executive Order, the Committee for the Preservation of the White House was established to preserve and interpret the museum character of the State Rooms.

The history of the White House is replete with great events and delightful lore of the Presidents and their families. Within these walls, John Quincy Adams danced the Virginia Reel at his son's wedding reception, newly elected President Andrew Jackson retreated from a riotous Inaugural celebration, and Teddy Roosevelt's mischievous children managed to bring their pony, Algonquin, upstairs to visit their ailing brother!

The rooms seen on these pages are shown on the public tour and are also used for official entertainment and ceremonies. In order to afford the President and his family privacy and the best working conditions, their living quarters and the President's office are not open to the tour.

Welcome to the White House!

The East Room

The most versatile room in the White House, the East Room has been used for dances, after-dinner entertainment, concerts, weddings, funerals, church services, press conferences and bill-signing ceremonies.

James Hoban intended the East Room to be the "Public Audience Room," yet it remained virtually unfinished for 29 years after the completion of the White House. Jefferson's secretary, Meriwether Lewis, used the East Room as his office and living quarters, separating the areas with partitions. Eventually, Andrew Jackson finished the East Room with lemon-yellow wallpaper, decorative beams, chandeliers, marble-topped tables and a Brussels carpet.



Mrs. Abraham Lincoln redecorated the room with Parisian wallpaper and draperies. Then, Union soldiers were billeted in the East Room during the Civil War. It was refurbished twice more in the 19th century under Presidents Grant and Arthur, and once again in 1902 by Theodore Roosevelt. The gold and white color scheme selected at that time still prevails.

The portrait of George Washington hanging in this room on the east wall is the only surviving original White House possession. The painting was spared when Dolley Madison had the canvas removed from its frame as she prepared her flight from advancing British troops in 1814.

Some extraordinary events have occurred in the East Room. Teddy Roosevelt held wrestling and Japanese jiu-jitsu exhibitions there, and his children used the room for roller-skating. Commemorating the days when Abigail Adams hung her laundry there, First Lady Lou Hoover held a linen shower for a betrothed White House secretary and hung linens throughout the room. Several Presidents' daughters were married in the East Room, and seven Presidents have lain in state there.

The Green Room

The painted green canvas carpet placed in this room by Thomas Jefferson and the green silks used here by James Monroe gave this room its name. Monroe's successor, John Quincy Adams, dubbed the room the "Green Drawing Room."

Today the Green Room reflects the American Federal style of decoration, dating to the period from 1800-1815. The Italian marble mantelpiece, originally installed in the State Dining Room after the fire of 1814, was moved to the Green Room during Theodore Roosevelt's 1902 renovation. Green and coral draperies, and several pieces of furniture by New York cabinetmaker Duncan Phyfe, were added during the redecoration of 1971.



The Green Room

Traditionally used for teas and receptions, this room has been the site of varied gatherings by the families who have lived in the White House. Mrs. Edith Roosevelt held meetings of the "female cabinet" here. Cabinet and Diplomatic Corps wives would gather weekly for embroidering, knitting, and gossip. Such meetings were rumored to affect a number of Washington political careers.

The Blue Room

For a short time during the Administration of John Adams, the Blue Room served as a south entrance hall to the White House. Since then, it has been used as a reception room.

Hoban designed the Blue Room in an elliptical shape and named the room the "elliptic saloon." The current name derives from the 1837 redecorating efforts of Martin Van Buren. Decorated in the French Empire style, the room features gilded chairs and a sofa purchased in 1817 by James Monroe.

The Blue Room has been the scene of numerous First Family events, including



The Blue Room

Grover Cleveland's wedding and the christening of Dwight Eisenhower's granddaughter, Mary Jean. It is also the traditional location for the White House Christmas Tree.

The Red Room

The Red Room reflects the elegance and warmth of the American Empire style of the early 19th century. First Lady Pat Nixon selected the red silk wall coverings to match the chair in the portrait of Dolley Madison by Gilbert Stuart which hangs there. This room was her drawing room.

Initially known as "the President's Antechamber," the Red Room has traditionally been used as a sitting room for small gatherings. President and Mrs. Reagan have held small dinner parties in this room.

This room was the scene of a very intriguing event. President Rutherford B. Hayes was secretly sworn into office here on Saturday, March 3, 1877, following a highly controversial election. Hayes' race with Samuel J. Tilden was so close that Congress appointed a special electoral commission to deter-



The Red Room

mine the final outcome which was a slim victory of one electoral vote for Hayes. Tilden's persistent opposition to the commission's decision caused President Grant some apprehension about a potential challenge to Hayes' victory. Grant urged Hayes to take the oath of office a day early, and Hayes reluctantly agreed. During a dinner welcoming President-elect and Mrs. Hayes to Washington, Grant, Chief Justice Morrison Waite, and Hayes quietly slipped into the Red Room for the administration of the Presidential oath.

State Dining Room

The State Dining Room is on the west side of the White House. It is a large and elegant room which can hold up to 140 people for dinner. President and Mrs. Reagan have continued the tradition of entertaining dignitaries and visiting Heads of State in this setting.

After the British burned the White House in 1814, James Monroe installed two fireplaces in the State Dining Room. Theodore Roosevelt moved the fireplaces to the Red and Green Rooms when he renovated in 1902, and replaced them with one large fireplace on the west wall. At that time, the main stairway from the west end of the Cross Hall adjacent to the front lobby was removed. This enlarged the State Dining Room substantially. Roosevelt also had buffalo heads carved into the mantel of the new fireplace in 1909, hung a moose head above it, and placed big game trophies on the walls of the room.

Today the room is painted in antique ivory, and the windows are hung with gold silk damask draperies. Carved into the new mantel are the words written by John Adams on his second night in the White House:

I Pray Heaven to Bestow the Best of Blessings on THIS HOUSE and on ALL that shall hereafter Inhabit it. May none but Honest and Wise Men ever rule under this roof.



The State Dining Room

The Oval Office



The most important room in the White House is the Oval Office. Here the President goes about his daily work routine: making decisions, signing bills and Executive Orders and meeting both with staff and a multitude of others.

In 1902, Theodore Roosevelt first moved the Executive Offices to the newly constructed West Wing of the White House. The first "oval office" was built in 1909 and was situated in the center of the south front of the West Wing. It was occupied by William Howard Taft.

When Franklin Delano Roosevelt had the West Wing enlarged in 1934, he moved the Oval Office to its current location in the southeast corner of the Wing. Adjacent to the Oval Office are staff offices, conference rooms, press facilities, the Cabinet Room and the Roosevelt Room.

On the ceiling of the Oval Office is a bas-relief of the Presidential Seal. Over the fireplace (which is the same mantel that was in the 1909 Oval Office) hangs a portrait of George Washington by Charles Wilson Peale painted in 1776.

The United States flag and the President's flag stand behind the President's desk.

The desk, given to Rutherford B. Hayes by Queen Victoria in 1880, is fashioned from the timbers of the H.M.S. RESOLUTE. It was a goodwill gift to Hayes in recognition of America's successful efforts to rescue the RESOLUTE after it was lost in Arctic waters in 1855. Every President since Hayes has used this desk except for a 14-year period (1963-1977) when it was on display at the Smithsonian Institution. One of the items President Reagan keeps on top of the desk is a plaque which contains one of his favorite sayings:

There is no limit to what a man can do or where he can go if he doesn't mind who gets the credit.

President Reagan is fond of Western art and has many fine examples in the Oval Office. Of particular note is a collection of miniature bronze saddles depicting the history of the Western saddle from 1540 to 1910. These pieces are on loan.

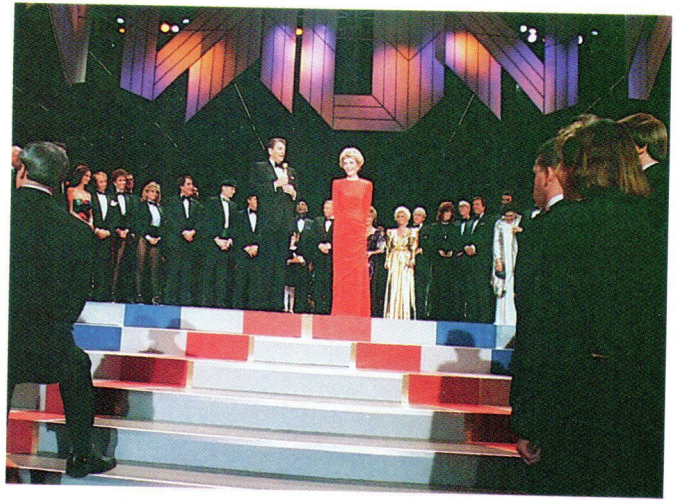
We the People...An American Celebration

When President Reagan was reelected by an unprecedented majority of the electoral vote, he wanted to have an Inaugural celebration that would reach out to all the people and especially to the youth of this nation. Most of the Inaugural events were free to the public and those events which were by invitation only were televised so that all Americans could share in the festivities.

Although many traditions which were established when George Washington became our first President were followed, President Reagan's Second Inauguration was marked by some unique variations.

For only the sixth time in our nation's history, the constitutionally prescribed date for the swearing-in (January 20) fell on a Sunday. The private oath-taking in the Grand Hall of the White House was witnessed by millions on television for the first time.

Plans for the public swearing-in ceremony before the West Portico of the Capitol and for the Inaugural Parade on Monday, January 21, were interrupted by extremely cold temperatures and brutal winds. Because of the President's concern for the health of the parade participants and the thousands who would come to view the ceremony and parade,



President and Mrs. Reagan thank the entertainers at the Inaugural Gala.

he asked that these outdoor events be cancelled.

Instead of the anticipated crowd of 200,000, only 1,000 guests were able to attend the President's public Inauguration and address inside the Capitol. After the ceremony and a luncheon, President and Mrs. Reagan, along with Vice President and Mrs. Bush, hosted a concert for over 10,000 who had come to take part in the parade. The President was aware of how hard many of the groups had worked to get to Washington and he wanted them to know of his gratitude for their efforts and enthusiasm.

Pageants, fireworks, galas, a youth forum, a national prayer service, a youth concert, eight Inaugural balls and a youth ball marked the 50th Presidential Inaugural. In coming together to commemorate this singularly American event, the people of this nation reaffirmed their faith in our traditions and our heritage.



Fireworks light the sky above the White House as festivities for President Reagan's second Inauguration begin.

Although the Congress is responsible for the swearing-in of each President and that ceremony is paid for with public funds, all other Inaugural events not only paid for themselves, but produced a sizeable surplus. Private contributions, ticket sales, sales of souvenir items and the sale of television rights funded the rest of the festivities. At President Reagan's direction, the \$3 million surplus was divided between a payment of \$1 million to the Treasury Department toward the national debt and a \$2 million donation which was distributed among 23 community-based charities.

In closing his Second Inaugural Address, President Reagan spoke the following words, expressing his feelings about this nation and his hopes and dreams for the American people:

It is the American sound. It is hopeful, big-hearted, idealistic, daring, decent and fair. That's our heritage; that is our song. We sing it still. For all our problems, our differences, we are together as of old, as we raise our voices to the God who is the Author of this most tender music. And may He continue to hold us close as we fill the world with our sound — in unity, affection, and love. One people under God, dedicated to the dream of freedom that He has placed in the human heart, called upon now to pass that dream on to a waiting and hopeful world.



The Reagans at the National Cathedral Prayer Service.



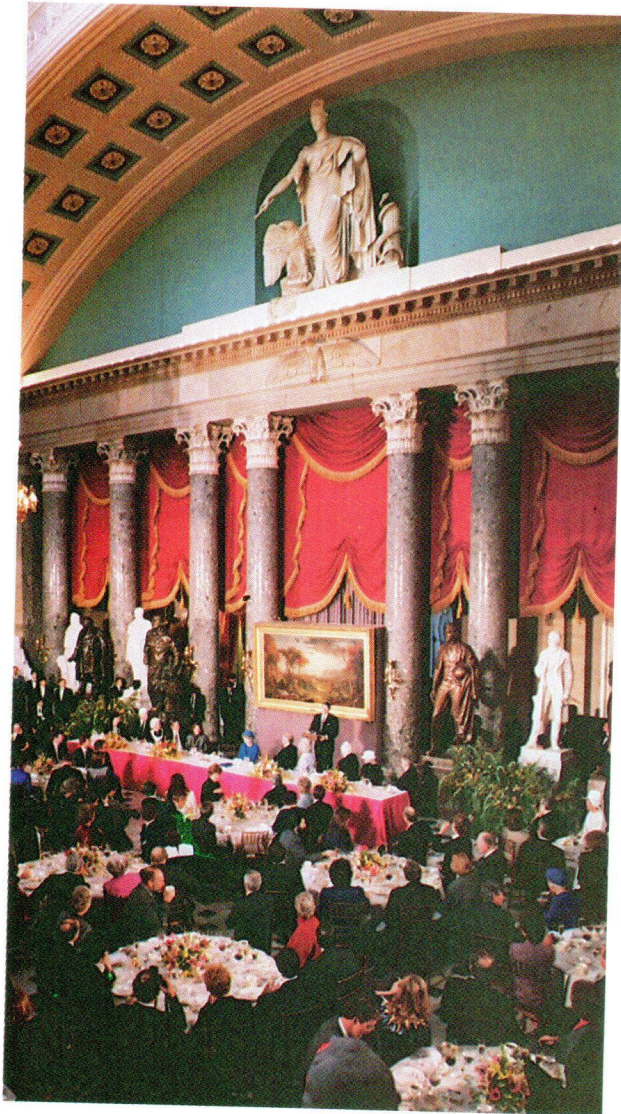
The President is sworn in at the White House on Sunday, January 20, 1985.



Mrs. Reagan holds the Bible which was used for the President's oath-taking. It belonged to President Reagan's mother.



The President gives his Inaugural Address inside the Capitol on Monday, January 21, 1985.



Family, friends and officials join the Reagans for lunch in the Capitol after the public Inaugural ceremony.



President and Mrs. Reagan greet thousands of parade participants at the Capital Centre Arena.



President and Mrs. Reagan at one of the eight Inaugural Balls.

The President's Foreign Travel

When another country issues an invitation to the President and that invitation is accepted, the long process of preparing for a visit begins. The White House advance men and women travel to the host country to work with its government agencies, military and security people in preparation for the trip. Places to be visited, meetings, ceremonies and social events are discussed and planned in great detail. Besides elaborate security plans, the President also has a large communications network which accompanies him on his travels. All arrangements for such trips are made many months in advance.

Since he came to office in 1981, President Reagan has visited Canada, Mexico, France, Italy, Vatican City, England, West Germany, Ireland, Portugal, Spain, Brazil, Costa Rica, Colombia, Japan, Korea, the People's Republic of China, Switzerland and Belgium.



President and Mrs. Reagan meet with His Holiness, Pope John Paul II at the Vatican.

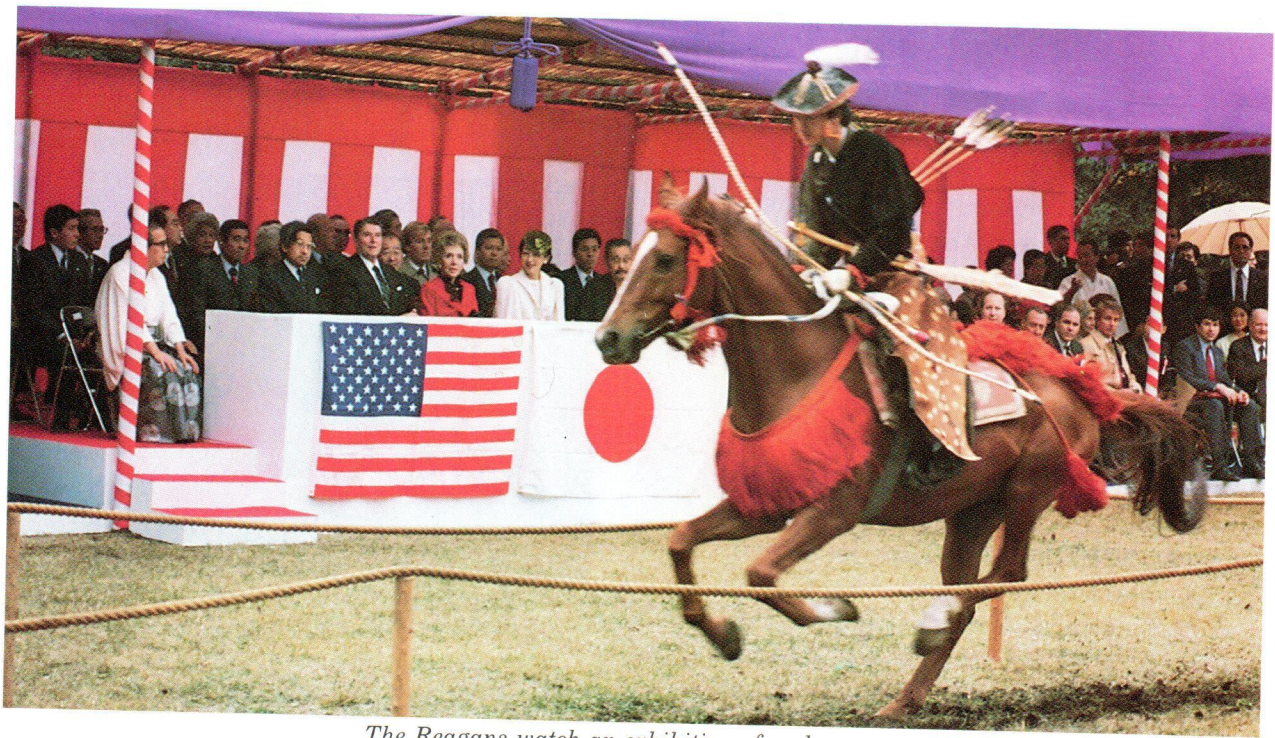


President and Mrs. Reagan attend a large, enthusiastic youth rally at Hambach Castle.



President and Mrs. Reagan with Queen Elizabeth, Prince Philip and Prince Charles review the colorful guards at Buckingham Palace.

President Reagan has met with the leaders of each of these nations for a variety of purposes and he has participated in summits which have covered many issues of concern to America. By meeting these leaders face to face, he has established personal relationships which have helped enhance our country's ability to function and to negotiate in the world community. His search for peace led President Reagan to Geneva where he had a summit meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.



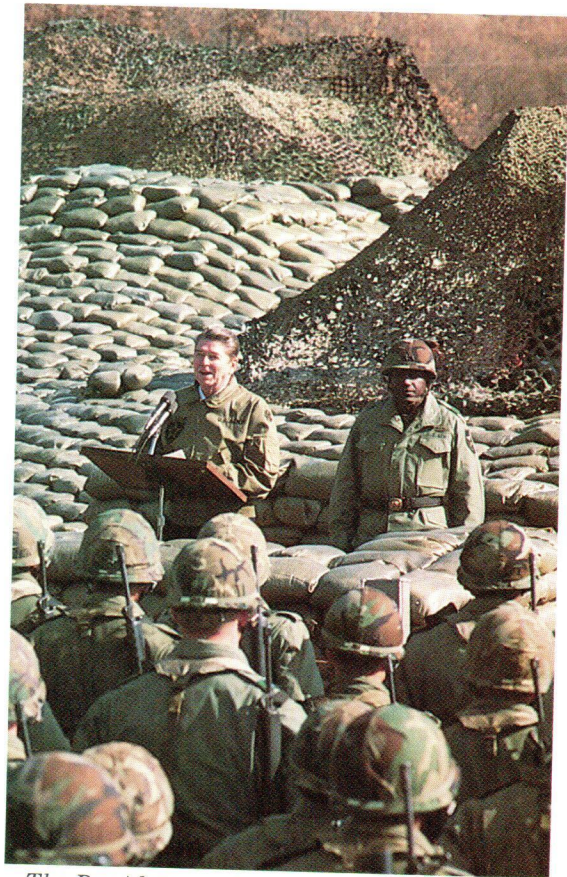
The Reagans watch an exhibition of archery on horseback at Yabusame Field in Tokyo.



Young ballerinas entertaining the Reagans in Seoul, South Korea.

Whatever the primary purpose of the trip may be, President and Mrs. Reagan always manage to set aside time to visit with the people of the country and they especially enjoy meeting children from other lands.

Whether it is an Economic Summit in Canada, sharing a quiet moment with the Holy Father in Vatican City, commemorating the 40th anniversary of the D-Day Invasion in Normandy, or visiting the village in Ireland where his ancestors were born, President Reagan has carried the message of America's friendship and desire for a just and lasting peace among nations.



The President speaks to American troops at Camp Liberty Bell near the DMZ in South Korea.



Children put on a dance exhibition for the Reagans at a Child Care Center in a Commune in Shanghai, China.



President Reagan addresses crowds in Ballyporeen, Ireland, the home of his ancestors.



President Reagan at the 40th Anniversary of D-Day at Pointe du Hoc, Normandy.



The Reagans get a special view of the excavation site at the Qin Terracotta Army Museum in Xi'an, China.



At Geneva, the President shows a sign of his optimism to the press corps.

The President's Day

President Reagan's days are varied and busy. The official schedule shown here is a good example of the many activities which fill the President's daily

schedule. When the President goes upstairs to the private residence in the evening, he always takes work to review at home in preparation for the next day.

THE SCHEDULE OF PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

9:00 a.m.	Staff Time	Oval Office
9:30 a.m.	National Security Briefing	Oval Office
10:00 a.m.	Senior Staff Time	Oval Office
11:00 a.m.	Meeting with Cardinal Lubachivsky	Oval Office
11:30 a.m.	Budget Review Board Meeting	Cabinet Room
12:00 n.	Lunch with the Vice President	Oval Office
1:30 p.m.	Meeting with Secretary Shultz	Oval Office
2:00 p.m.	Cabinet Meeting	Cabinet Room
4:00 p.m.	Personnel Time	Oval Office
4:30 p.m.	Meeting with Alexandre Hay and International Committee of the Red Cross	Oval Office
5:00 p.m.	Meeting with Ray Charles and Representatives of the National Organization on Disability	Oval Office
5:30 p.m.	Presentation of Private Sector Initiatives Commendation Certificate to Willard Scott	Oval Office



President Reagan meets with Cardinal Lubachivsky.



Ray Charles meets with the President to discuss the National Organization on Disability.



The President presents an award to Willard Scott.



Members of the International Committee of the Red Cross meet with President Reagan.



The President does his "homework."

The First Lady



Mrs. Reagan learns about the care and feeding of a panda cub in the People's Republic of China.

From Martha Washington to Nancy Reagan, every First Lady has been different. Some were pioneers' daughters, ministers' daughters and doctors' daughters. However, all the First Ladies have had grace and poise which have made their job of representing the nation as its official hostess easier. In their official position, they must meet and entertain people from many diverse countries, as well as volunteer their services to needy causes.

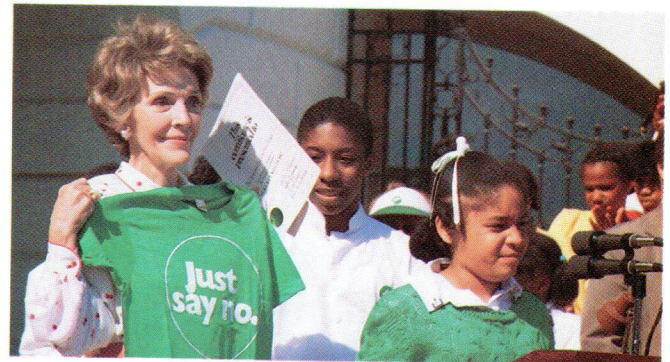
Nancy Davis Reagan has been our First Lady since 1981. Born in New York and raised in Chicago by her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Loyal Davis, she graduated from Smith College and worked as an actress in television, movies and theater. Her career gave her the opportunity to meet people from all walks of life. This has been a great asset to her in her position as First Lady.

While the First Lady has traditionally inherited the role of official White House hostess, this title does not begin to describe the responsibilities that come with being the wife of the President. She has often said that there aren't enough hours in the day to get everything done. A typical morning for her might begin with a meeting with her Personal Assistant to review her mail, edit remarks for future speeches, and to make and receive

phone calls. She also meets with her staff several times a week to plan events that will take place months ahead. Mrs. Reagan is also involved in planning state and official dinners. She is assisted by her Social Secretary, the White House Florist, the White House Chef and the Chief Usher. She organizes the guest list, chooses the entertainment and supervises the floral arrangements. She must know the various customs, dietary restrictions and social requirements of her national and international guests.



Mrs. Reagan talks about the dangers of drug abuse to the students of an elementary school in Seattle, Washington.



Students from a March Against Drug Abuse present a tee shirt to Mrs. Reagan.

Mrs. Reagan maintains the traditions of the First Ladies of the past by volunteering many hours of her time to special projects. She is most concerned with the harm that drugs and alcohol can cause young people and their families. She wants to see all children

free from drugs and united with their families. Mrs. Reagan has traveled over 100,000 miles to many cities and states across America as well as several foreign countries in conjunction with these efforts. During her travels, she has visited high schools, elementary schools and universities, received numerous awards and given dozens of speeches and interviews on television and in newspapers and magazines. In 1985 she hosted two international conferences on drug abuse. The first one took place at the White House and was attended by 17 First Ladies from around the world. The second conference was held at the United Nations in New York during the 40th anniversary celebrations and 30 First Ladies were in attendance. In addition, Mrs. Reagan has participated in many special radio and TV tapings in a continuing effort to create greater awareness of the problems of drug and alcohol abuse.

Mrs. Reagan made a special journey to Rome in May 1985 to see His Holiness Pope John Paul II in Vatican City. She discussed with the Pope the growing worldwide danger of drug and alcohol abuse among the young and was encouraged by his personal concern and commitment to solving this tragic problem.

Mrs. Reagan also became interested in the Foster Grandparent Program in 1967. Under this project, senior citizens work with physically or mentally handicapped children and with juvenile delinquents. Both the grandparents and the children benefit from this program. The children are given a great deal of love and attention which they need, and the grandparents know the joy of being needed and loved at a point in their lives when they have the most to share. It gives a purpose to their lives which is very important.

When she has a few quiet moments, Mrs. Reagan enjoys gardening, horse-back riding, walking and reading. Her quarter horse, No Strings, stays at the Reagans' ranch in California.

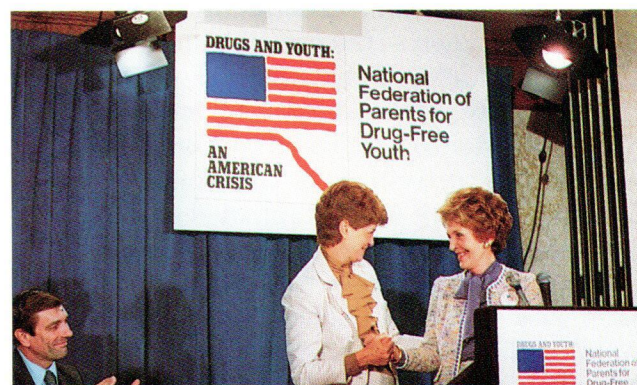
The First Lady's small staff, which



Other First Ladies from all over the world join Mrs. Reagan for an international conference on drug abuse at the White House.



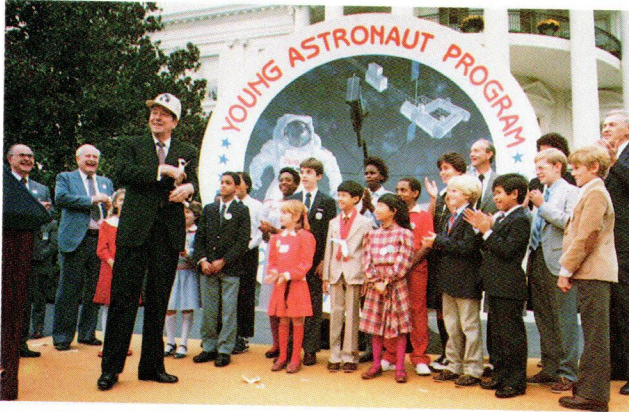
Mrs. Reagan and the First Ladies at a PRIDE Conference in Atlanta, Georgia.



Mrs. Reagan speaking before the Annual Conference of the National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth.

manages Mrs. Reagan's hectic schedule, is located in the East Wing of the White House. The staff also handles thousands of letters from people in the United States and throughout the world. With the help of her staff, Mrs. Reagan is able to fulfill her many daily responsibilities.

The White House Welcomes Young People



President Reagan greets members of the Young Astronaut Program at the White House. For information about this program, contact the Young Astronaut Council, 1211 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20005.

Children have been a constant presence at the White House from the very beginning. The daughter of Thomas Jefferson, the first President to reside at the White House during his entire term of office, gave birth to her eighth child, James Madison Randolph, in the Executive Mansion — the first to be born there. Young John Tyler, son of our 10th President, entertained his friends in the White House, and the tradition of young people's activities in the home of our First Family was established as a daily occurrence. The stories of Presidents' children and their pets abound. There has even been a school in operation at the White House. During the Presidency of John F. Kennedy, a kindergarten class was conducted at the White House for the Kennedy children and their classmates from the Washington area.

President and Mrs. Reagan have continued the tradition of children's activities and added a number of innovations. Today young people are not only entertained at the White House, they and their accomplishments and contributions are recognized and encouraged. President Reagan has great faith in American youth, and his official



The President enjoys the friendship of a contingent of Girl Scouts visiting the White House.

schedule includes regular meetings with young people. Invitations to the White House come for many reasons. Young Americans are recognized for outstanding citizenship, bravery, voluntary work with the less fortunate, and scouting activities. Some visits are just for friendship.



President and Mrs. Reagan greet members of the Special Olympics Ski Team in the Roosevelt Room at the White House.

As part of the Private Sector Initiatives program, President Reagan and the White House staff have "adopted" a school in the Washington, D.C. area as a "partner." This program, called Partnerships in Education, was begun by the President to encourage businesses and government agencies to offer expertise and financial assistance on a one-to-one basis to schools in their communities. The program has been very successful in making new resources available to the schools involved, while providing great satisfaction to the people in business and government who share their time and talents. The students at Congress Heights Elementary School have been invited to participate in lectures and tours at the White House and elsewhere, and in special activities such as the lighting of the National Christmas Tree.

One of the better-known activities at the White House is the annual Easter Egg Roll, which began during the term of Rutherford B. Hayes (1877-1881). Prior to that time, this event was sponsored by the Congress and held on the U.S. Capitol grounds. Today this much



Children throughout the United States contributed money to save the pandas in China. Mrs. Reagan invited children from area schools to a White House ceremony before leaving for China where she presented the check to the Chinese people.



Members of a Little League team say hello to President Reagan as he prepares to depart from the White House for Camp David.



Children from foreign embassies in Washington attend an annual party at the White House where Santa Claus and cartoon characters entertain them.

anticipated event is attended by thousands of happy children. Mrs. Reagan has added a number of new elements to the festivities such as live comic characters, appearances by well-known figures in the sports and entertainment fields, a giant Easter egg roll, and an exhibit of Easter eggs from around the world. Every child eight and under is welcome to attend. Reservations are not required and admission is free. In addition to the egg roll, thousands of children have the opportunity throughout the year to visit the home of our Presidents by taking the White House tour, ordinarily conducted Tuesday through Saturday of each week.



President and Mrs. Reagan enjoy seeing the happy faces of excited youngsters at the Easter Egg Roll.



Mrs. Reagan and Emmanuel Lewis enjoy a moment together at a Christmas party for children.



President and Mrs. Reagan, joined by Washington-area children, watch as the National Christmas Tree is lighted.

The Private Times— Family and Ranch

Maintaining privacy in the glare of publicity which surrounds the First Family is a difficult task. President and Mrs. Reagan work hard to reserve a portion of their busy lives for their family, and they savor the few opportunities the Presidency affords them to get away by themselves for relaxation.

On August 14, 1984, the First Family welcomed Paul Grilley when he married Patti Davis and they settled in California. Ron Reagan and his wife, Doria, live in Los Angeles. Maureen and her husband, Dennis Revell, are also based in California. Michael and Colleen Reagan and their children, Cameron and Ashley Marie, call California their home as well.

President and Mrs. Reagan enjoy those rare occasions when they can be with their children and the grandchildren. They are strong believers in traditional family values and, like any other American family, they look forward to sharing time together. Unfortunately, because of the distance between California and Washington, it doesn't happen as often as they would like.



Patti Davis on her wedding day with her husband, Paul Grilley, and her parents.



Doria and Ron Reagan take a ride with President and Mrs. Reagan at Camp David.



Mrs. Reagan with her mother, Mrs. Edith Davis.



The families of President and Mrs. Reagan on the day of the public oath-taking ceremony for the President's Second Inauguration.



President and Mrs. Reagan share a quiet moment in the Oval Office with Maureen and her husband, Dennis Revell.

Traditionally, Presidents have sought a respite from the hustle and bustle of their White House existence. Because the White House is not only their office but also their home, all First Families have felt the need for a place with more privacy. Franklin D. Roosevelt first selected the Presidential retreat now in use and he called it Shangri-La. Dwight D. Eisenhower later renamed it in honor of his grandson and it became Camp David. Located in the beautiful Catoctin Mountains of Maryland, it is only a short helicopter ride away from the White House and it is an ideal place for the Reagans to find peace and quiet. Although he and Mrs. Reagan escape the hectic schedule which governs their lives, the President is never really away



The President and his grandchildren, Cameron and Ashley Marie, show off "The First Snowman" to the President's son, Michael, and his wife, Colleen.

from his job. Staff members sometimes go with them to Camp David and they are always as close as the telephone. Also, the President is constantly kept in touch with world events via an intricate communications system. He is never without paperwork that needs his attention.

The Reagans' favorite retreat is their ranch in California, Rancho del Cielo. Their "Ranch in the Sky" is located in the Santa Ynez Mountains and is very remote. The 100-year-old adobe house is a perfect refuge for them. The President has always been an outdoors person who likes plenty of exercise. The ranch gives him the opportunity to roam freely, to ride his horses and to work at the many tasks which need to be done to keep the



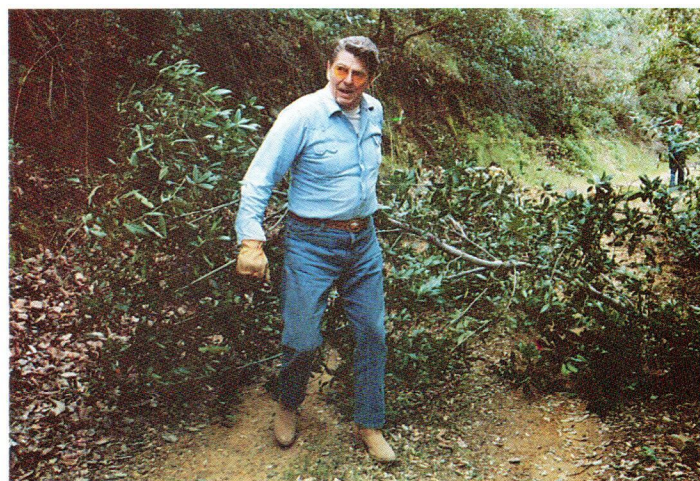
Mrs. Reagan riding No Strings on a pleasant afternoon at the ranch.

ranch in good order. Because of its secluded location, it is the only place where the Reagans can experience complete freedom of movement and still have the security which the Secret Service deems necessary.

The President spends a lot of his time at the ranch clearing brush and building fences. He cuts the wood for their fireplace (there is no central heating in the house) and he jokingly refers to this activity as "pumping wood"!

Both the President and First Lady are avid horseback riders. They have six horses at the ranch. Four are Arabians: Gwalianko, el Alamein, el Saraff (Alfie), and Catalina. The other two horses are quarter horses. Their names are Dormita and No Strings. No Strings is Mrs. Reagan's favorite horse and the President rides el Alamein most of the time.

Five dogs also live at Rancho del Cielo. They are Victory, a Golden Retriever; Millie, an Irish Setter/Labrador mix; Taca, a Husky; Lucky, a Bouvier des Flandres; and Free Bo, a Doberman mix owned by Patti. The Reagans also have some cattle and a large Texas Longhorn named Duke. Rex, a King Charles Spaniel, is a recent addition to the Reagan pet family and he will live at the White House.



The President clears some brush at the ranch.



The Reagans enjoying a ride together at Rancho del Cielo.

On Saturday afternoons, President Reagan does a five-minute radio broadcast and he does this even if he is at Camp David or the ranch.

President and Mrs. Reagan lead very busy lives and they cherish the time they can give to their roles as parents. They also look forward to the time they can spend together away from the pressures and demands of the White House. Their rides, long walks, and their work at the ranch help them to relax and gain fresh perspective for their return to official duties and decisions. Like any First Family, they make many sacrifices in their private lives in order to carry out their public duties. But, like all American families, they have their private moments and quiet hours.



Mrs. Reagan trying to keep No Strings from eating her freshly planted grass.

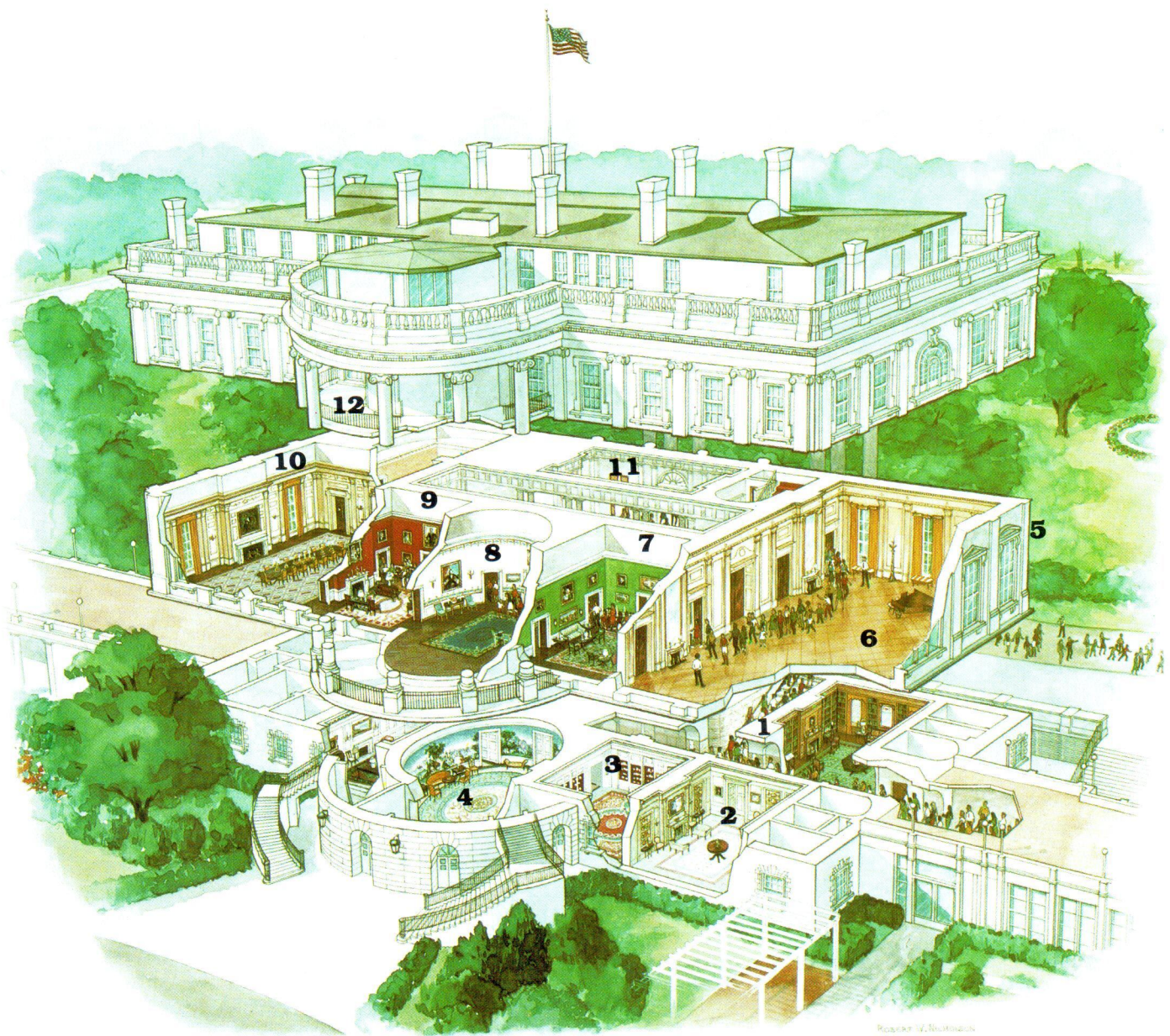


President and Mrs. Reagan with Rex, their new puppy.



President Reagan feeding el Alamein his favorite treat—a carrot.

Historic Guide to the White House...



- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. The Library | 7. The Green Room |
| 2. The Vermeil Room | 8. The Blue Room |
| 3. The China Room | 9. The Red Room |
| 4. The Diplomatic Reception Room | 10. The State Dining Room |
| 5. The State Floor | 11. Lobby and Cross Hall |
| 6. The East Room | 12. The Second and Third Floors |

Dear Mr. President: I Know You're Busy, But...



AIR FORCE ONE in flight.

1. *Where do Kings and other important guests stay at night when they visit the White House?*

The Blair House is located across the street from the White House. It is here that visiting dignitaries are lodged.

2. *How many pets live at the White House?*

Five of the Reagan family pets live on the ranch in California. The newest pet, Rex, a King Charles Spaniel, lives in the White House.

3. *What are your hobbies?*

The President enjoys horseback riding and swimming and is a fan of major league baseball, football and other sports.

4. *Is it possible to obtain a flag that has flown over the White House?*

No, the flags which are flown over the White House are used as long as they are serviceable and then, according to proper flag protocol, are burned.

5. *Were you ever a Boy Scout?*

While the President now serves as Honorary President of the Boy Scouts of America, he was brought up in a small town in which scouting was just getting underway when he approached college age.

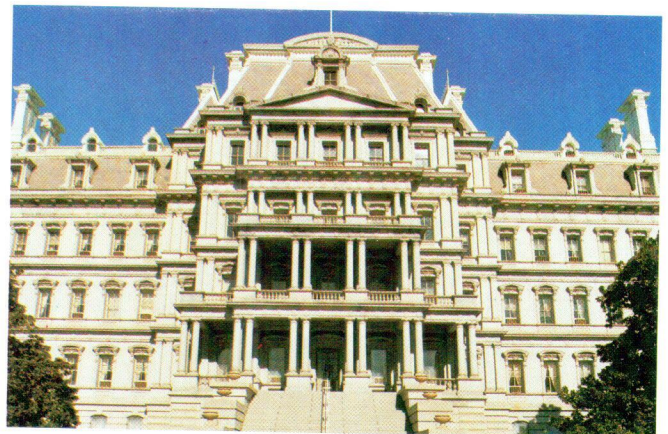
6. *Where are the offices of your staff?*

Some of the President's staff have offices in the West Wing of the White

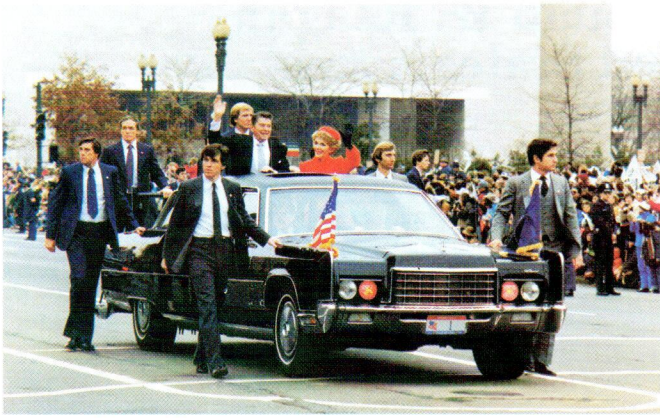
House. Other members of the staff have their offices located in the Old Executive Office Building (OEOB) which is next to the White House. This beautiful, old building was originally the State, War and Navy Building and in 1949 became known as the Executive Office Building. Many important American officials have worked in the building, including both Roosevelts — Theodore and Franklin — when they were Assistant Secretaries of the Navy. The Vice President has an additional office in the building. When Richard Nixon was President, he maintained an office in the OEOB as well as the Oval Office. For years the original copies of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were housed in the State Department Library on the third floor of this building.

7. *How much salary do you receive?*

The President receives a salary of \$200,000 per year which is taxable and an expense allowance of \$50,000 to help him meet the financial obligations resulting from the discharge of his official duties. The unused portion of this allowance must be returned to the U.S. Treasury. The U.S. Congress sets the President's salary and it cannot be



The Old Executive Office Building (OEOB).



Secret Service agents accompany the First Family at all times.

raised or lowered after the President takes office.

8. *What are some of your favorites?*

Favorite Food—Macaroni and cheese

Favorite Childhood Books—*Northern Trails* by William Joseph Long and *The Bible*

Favorite Song—"Nancy with the Laughing Face"

Favorite Bible Verse—John 3:16

9. *What is the order of Presidential succession?*

The Constitution provides that if the President is unable to function, the Vice President takes over his duties. Beyond this, succession is determined by statute which provides that the Speaker of the House of Representatives may act as President. Should the Speaker be unable to discharge these duties, the next in succession is the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and then the Secretary of State.

10. *Is the Secret Service always with you?*

Yes. The President and the Vice President are always protected by agents of the Secret Service. While the President would like to be able to meet more people at public events, he understands that the Secret Service trains long and hard for his protection and he must count on their guidance for safety.

11. *Are there really ghosts at the White House?*

Over the years, much has been written

about ghosts at the White House. Some people who have lived or worked in the White House have added to the mystery with their tales. Stories have been told of Andrew Jackson's laughter ringing throughout the halls at night. Others tell of Abigail Adams, wife of the second President John Adams, walking with opened arms through the closed doors of the East Room where the family wash was hung. The most popular stories, however, tell of Abraham Lincoln's spirit passing through the corridors of the White House. To date, President Reagan and his family have not had any personal stories about ghosts to relate.

12. *Where does AIR FORCE ONE land?*

The President's plane lands at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland. To get to the base, the President boards a helicopter, MARINE ONE, for a quick transfer from the White House to the airfield where AIR FORCE ONE is waiting.

13. *Why is there a special day for mothers and fathers, but no special day for children and how can we change this?*

Periods of special observance are determined by a Congressional resolution. Once Congress adopts such a resolution, it is then sent to the President. Children's Day and Children's Week have been observed on separate occasions during President Reagan's Administration. Therefore, your interest should be made known to those who represent you in Congress.



Work continues aboard AIR FORCE ONE.

Highlights in the Life of Ronald W. Reagan, 40th President of the United States...



February 6, 1911

Born in Tampico, Illinois to Nelle and John Reagan. Family settled in Dixon, Illinois after moving several times. His father was a shoe salesman.

High School—Distinguished himself as student body president and as a lifeguard. He was credited with rescuing 77 people during his career as a lifeguard.

1932

Graduated from Eureka College, Eureka, Illinois where he was a three-letter man in football and captain of the swimming team. Received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics and Sociology.

After college he worked at a radio station in Davenport, Iowa as a sports announcer.

1933

Became a full-time radio announcer for WHO Radio in Des Moines, Iowa.

1937

Went to California to cover the Chicago Cubs' spring training and signed an acting contract with Warner Brothers.

Appeared in several movies during the next four years. The President's two favorite movie roles were "The Gipper" in *Knute Rockne—All American* and Drake McHugh in *Kings Row*.

1942

Enlisted in the Army.

1945

Honorably discharged—rank of Captain.

1946

Elected President of the Screen Actors Guild.

1951

Went to work for General Electric and spoke at its facilities all over the country on the merits of free enterprise versus big government.

1952

Married Nancy Davis.

1964

Co-Chairman of Californians for Goldwater for President. During this time he delivered his famous speech on behalf of Senator Goldwater.

1966

Elected Governor of California.

1970

Reelected Governor of California.

1975

Candidate for nomination for President of the United States. The next few years were spent forming a political action committee called Citizens for the Republic in which he helped 86 other candidates with their campaigns. He continued his radio program and wrote a newspaper column.

1979

Announced his candidacy for the Presidency of the United States.

November 4, 1980

Elected President of the United States.

January 20, 1981

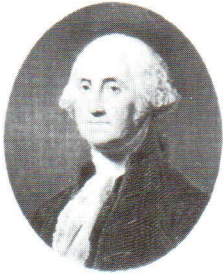
Sworn in as the 40th President of the United States.

January 20, 1985

Sworn in for a second term as President.



The Presidents of the United States...



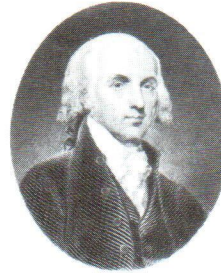
George Washington
April 30, 1789-
March 3, 1797



John Adams
March 4, 1797-
March 3, 1801



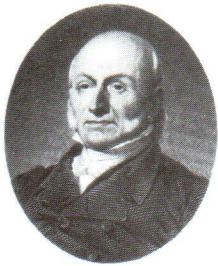
Thomas Jefferson
March 4, 1801-
March 3, 1809



James Madison
March 4, 1809-
March 3, 1817



James Monroe
March 4, 1817-
March 3, 1825



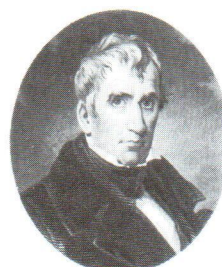
John Quincy Adams
March 4, 1825-
March 3, 1829



Andrew Jackson
March 4, 1829-
March 3, 1837



Martin Van Buren
March 4, 1837-
March 3, 1841



William Henry Harrison
March 4, 1841-
April 4, 1841



John Tyler
April 6, 1841-
March 3, 1845



James K. Polk
March 4, 1845-
March 3, 1849



Zachary Taylor
March 5, 1849-
July 9, 1850



Millard Fillmore
July 10, 1850-
March 3, 1853



Franklin Pierce
March 4, 1853-
March 3, 1857



James Buchanan
March 4, 1857-
March 3, 1861



Abraham Lincoln
March 4, 1861-
April 15, 1865



Andrew Johnson
April 15, 1865-
March 3, 1869



Ulysses S. Grant
March 4, 1869-
March 3, 1877



Rutherford B. Hayes
March 3, 1877-
March 3, 1881



James A. Garfield
March 4, 1881-
September 19, 1881



Chester A. Arthur
September 20, 1881-
March 3, 1885



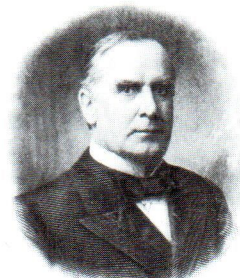
Grover Cleveland
March 4, 1885-
March 3, 1889



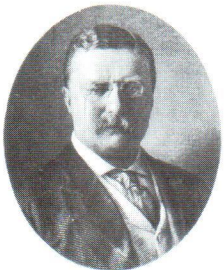
Benjamin Harrison
March 4, 1889-
March 3, 1893



Grover Cleveland
March 4, 1893-
March 3, 1897



William McKinley
March 4, 1897-
September 14, 1901



Theodore Roosevelt
September 14, 1901-
March 3, 1909



William H. Taft
March 4, 1909-
March 3, 1913



Woodrow Wilson
March 4, 1913-
March 3, 1921



Warren G. Harding
March 4, 1921-
August 2, 1923



Calvin Coolidge
August 3, 1923-
March 3, 1929



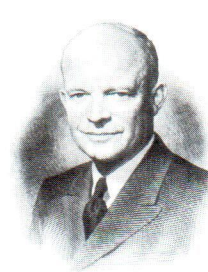
Herbert Hoover
March 4, 1929-
March 3, 1933



Franklin D. Roosevelt
March 4, 1933-
April 12, 1945



Harry S. Truman
April 12, 1945-
January 20, 1953



Dwight D. Eisenhower
January 20, 1953-
January 20, 1961



John F. Kennedy
January 20, 1961-
November 22, 1963



Lyndon B. Johnson
November 22, 1963-
January 20, 1969



Richard M. Nixon
January 20, 1969-
August 9, 1974



Gerald R. Ford
August 9, 1974-
January 20, 1977



Jimmy Carter
January 20, 1977-
January 20, 1981



Ronald W. Reagan
January 20, 1981-

